

Watch the "Want" ads, young man—your opportunity may be there. Many good positions are secured by those who read the "Help Wanted" ads.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH 1888.  
THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1860.

# The Times-Dispatch

WHOLE NUMBER, 19,273. RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1913. THIS WEATHER TO-DAY—Cloudy.

Do not mourn your loss too soon. An ad. in the "Lost and Found" column of the "Want" Page will, nine times out of ten, bring results.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## CHILD POISONED BY DRUG CLERK'S ERROR ON PHONE

Sent Bichloride of Mercury When Doctor Ordered Calomel.

## CORONER TO HOLD INQUEST TO-DAY

Robert LeMasurier, Four Years Old, Victim of Blunder, Which Druggist Tried to Rectify. Father Horror-Stricken After Giving Poison to Son.

A misunderstood prescription delivered over the telephone caused the death early yesterday morning of four-year-old Robert LeMasurier, son of Captain and Mrs. Joseph LeMasurier, of 2127 West Franklin Street. Dr. E. W. Gee, of 416 East Grace Street, who had been treating the child for a minor stomach disorder, telephoned a prescription for calomel powder to the pharmacy of L. P. Fletcher, 2601 Park Avenue. The message was received by T. W. McCreary, twenty-two years old, an assistant registered pharmacist, who misunderstood Dr. Gee, and prepared six doses of bichloride of mercury.

The poison was administered to the boy at intervals of half an hour by his father, and caused his death, though heroic efforts were made by physicians to save his life. As soon as the child died, Dr. Gee reported the case to Coroner William H. Taylor, who will make a thorough inquiry into the affair this morning at 10 o'clock, when he will hold an inquest at the City Hall.

Telephoned for Calomel. Dr. Gee said last night that he had been treating the child for several days, and had written numerous prescriptions for him. On all written prescriptions, he said, he wrote "For Baby LeMasurier, four years old." "I wished to give the little fellow calomel, and phoned Fletcher's drug store. I prescribed two grains of calomel with six grains of saccharated pepsin, to be prepared in three powders, or doses, and to be given every twenty or thirty minutes until three were retained. The powders delivered at the LeMasurier home about 10 o'clock, were given to the child according to my instructions. After swallowing three, I afterwards learned, he vomited them, but this was not regarded as strange, and the others were given him.

"Later in the afternoon," Dr. Gee continued, "Mr. Fletcher telephoned me that his clerk had given him of the prescription he had prepared and wanted to know whether I had ordered corrosive sublimate or bichloride of mercury. When I was informed that this was what had been delivered, I was horrified. I called Dr. St. George T. Grinnin into consultation, and he pronounced the stomach of the child, but our only hope was that he had not retained sufficient poison to result fatally. About 6:30 p.m. Monday night, Dr. Gee telephoned me, saying that the child was recovering from the effects of the mercury. I left the house, but returned an hour later and remained with the patient until he died, just about daylight. I then reported the matter to Coroner Taylor."

Coroner Views Body. Dr. Taylor viewed the body and empaneled a jury, which also saw the body yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when he will conduct the inquiry into the case this morning. The witnesses, chief of whom will be Dr. Gee, Dr. Grinnin, Mr. Fletcher and McCreary, are summoned to be present at the inquest by Detective-Sergeant Wiley, who was detailed to investigate the case.

"Had I been in the store when Dr. Gee telephoned, his prescription, this fatal error would never have occurred," said Mr. Fletcher to a reporter for The Times-Dispatch. "However, I had ample reason to place implicit confidence in McCreary, who has been in my employ in this and other drug stores I own for about six years. He passed the examination of the State Board of Pharmacy about eighteen months ago and came up to all requirements as an assistant registered pharmacist.

I returned to the store about two hours after McCreary had prepared and delivered the prescription. He appeared worried about it and told me what Dr. Gee had ordered. Knowing the medicine he intended to give to LeMasurier's child, was a terror-stricken when he said he had made up doses of one-third of a grain of bichloride of mercury. I did not lose a minute in telephoning Dr. Gee of the mistake.

Misunderstood Dr. Gee. "McCreary, who has almost collapsed on account of his error, told me that he understood Dr. Gee to say bichloride of mercury, but I think Dr. Gee said 'mild chloride,' which is a term for calomel. The formulas are similar. McCreary did not know the doses were for a child, but thought they were for an adult, Dr. Gee not telling him it was intended for a baby. The dose of mercury for an adult is one-quarter of a grain, but thinking to be on the safe side, McCreary cut this to one-eighth."

"Don't you think the practice of telephoning prescriptions to druggists one who is not intended to cause errors?" Mr. Fletcher was asked.

## BRYAN IS CERTAIN OF CABINET BIRTH

Democratic Leaders Profess to Speak With Definiteness.

## TWO PORTFOLIOS YET TO BE FILLED

Representative Burleson, Joseph Daniels and William G. McAdoo Regarded as Settled Upon—Formal Announcement Expected Within Next Few Days.

## Selections by Wilson

Washington, February 25.—Tonight a statement was made by one high in congressional authority that the following cabinet selections positively had been made: Secretary of State—William Jennings Bryan, Nebraska. Secretary of Treasury—William G. McAdoo, New York. Secretary of Navy—Josephus Daniels, North Carolina. Postmaster-General—Albert Sidney Burleson, Texas. From this same authority it also was declared that A. Mitchell Palmer would not enter the Cabinet.

Washington, February 25.—Cabinet gossip took a decidedly active turn about the Capitol to-day, and for the first time Democratic leaders professed to speak with definiteness on many of the phases relating to the official family of President-to-be Wilson. It was evident that something more than mere speculation had come to the knowledge of those closely identified with the new administration, but the exact sources of this information were not disclosed, nor would the leaders permit their names to be used as authority for the Cabinet predictions.

As to the Cabinet as a whole, it was said that it had been completed with the exception of two portfolios—Secretary of War and Secretary of Agriculture. It is understood that the entire Cabinet had been formulated, but that reconsideration had become necessary concerning some of the personnel, probably the two positions, War and Agriculture, now remaining open.

Concerning those who are believed to be included in the Cabinet list as now made up, the name of William Jennings Bryan for Secretary of State is looked upon as definitely settled. Democratic leaders both in the Senate and House treat this as one of the phases of the Cabinet beyond further doubt. Another name referred to with definiteness was that of Representative Albert S. Burleson, of Texas, as Postmaster-General. Gossip late in the day, might be shifted to the secretaryship of the Interior Department before the Cabinet is announced.

Other names believed to be settled upon are those of Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina, as Secretary of the Navy, and William G. McAdoo, as Secretary of the Treasury. It is believed to be in possession of the information from Trenton declined to indicate the exact positions accorded to Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Daniels.

The name of Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, which has been prominently mentioned in connection with the office of generalship, now is definitely eliminated, it appears that a Cabinet position was tendered to Mr. Palmer and declined, the main line being that he would resign, to be in a sense the personal representative of Mr. Wilson in the important position about to be formulated.

## DEATH IS PENALTY OF DISAFFECTION

Stern Military Dictatorship is Being Enforced.

## FATE OF MEXICO HANGS BY THREAD

If Program of Government by Bullet and Sword Fails, Leaders Will Appeal to Porfirio Diaz to Return and Re-establish His Ruthless Rule.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Mexico City, February 25.—With revolts against the Huerta regime spreading in many states, the fate of Mexico hangs by a hair. A stern military dictatorship is being enforced to maintain the national entity of Mexico and prevent intervention. Thousands of troops patrol the streets of the capital, and prompt death is the penalty of disaffection.

National leaders realize that the country is making a last fight for autonomy. If their program of government by bullet and sword fails, they will appeal to Porfirio Diaz, the deposed dictator, to return. His ruthless rule will then be restored, too, if possible, to quell anarchy and prevent intervention.

Extreme uneasiness is felt here by American capitalists. A wealthy American, who for many years has lived here and has millions invested, looks for greater turbulence.

Real Trouble in Future. "I believe the real trouble has not yet begun," he said, "I am getting my money out of the country as fast as possible. I greatly fear the result of the agitation of Emilio and Raoul Madero, brothers of the late President. I believe the present government has only a sufficient force to terrorize the City of Mexico, but not the country at large. I expect a civil war, far worse than anything we have yet experienced."

Unconfirmed reports were received here to-night from Chihuahua that Alberto Madero, an uncle of the deposed President, was slain there. He was arrested with Governor Gonzalez, of Chihuahua, for refusal to recognize the Huerta government.

It is reported to-night that Emilio Zapata, the noted rebel leader, will arrive to-morrow morning to sign a peace treaty, and to surrender and peace with the Minister of War, Madero.

General Diaz, Minister of Gobernacion, Granados, and E. N. Brown, of the Mexican National Railroad, are holding a conference to-night with the American Ambassador, Wilson. The nature of the conference is not known. It is feared that all the private papers, stock certificates and insurance policies of Gustavo Madero are locked up in the vaults of the American embassy.

Significance of the present situation was pointed out to-day in an editorial by Paul Hudson, editor of the Mexico Herald. The efforts of the present government, he said, represent the last chance the Mexicans will have to settle their own difficulties themselves.

## MAKERS CERTIFY SEAL IS GENUINE

Allen Wyon Identifies Confederate Emblem of Sovereignty.

## AUTHENTICITY IS CLEARLY PROVED

J. St. George Bryan and William Gray, Who Took Great Seal to England, Cable Result of Careful Examination by Its Makers in London.

The Great Seal of the Confederate States of America, the existence of which was shrouded in mystery for nearly half a century, has been positively identified in London by Allen Wyon, a member of the original firm which made it, according to a cablegram received yesterday from J. St. George Bryan and William Gray. The seal was purchased early last year by Eppa Hunton, Jr., William H. White and Thomas P. Bryan, from Rear-Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, United States Army, of Washington. It was stipulated in the contract that the seal would not be binding unless its authenticity was clearly established.

While the owners have not announced what disposition will be made of all Confederate emblems, it is stated that some suitable institution in Richmond will be its permanent custodian. The first account of the finding and acquisition of the Great Seal of the Confederacy was printed in The Times-Dispatch on May 19, 1912, together with the publication of many official records which seemed to prove its authenticity beyond doubt. Already more than one medalion or spurious imitation had been discovered, and the owners awaited the word of some member of the London firm by which the Great Seal was made. Cut into the silver base was found this inscription: "EMERALD, No. 287, 287 Regent Street, London." Below which, imbedded in the silver, were hieroglyphic hall marks of four emblems, together with the initials "J. S. W." Further research in the Library of Congress at Washington brought out the fact that the Great Seal was ordered by act of the Congress of the Confederate States, and that the Congress, the correspondence between Secretary of State Judah P. Benjamin and James M. Mason, agent of the Confederacy in London, having been preserved, as has been the original of J. S. Wyon, who charged the Confederate States government \$120.00 for the seal, or \$700 in gold, which was paid through Mr. Mason's original receipt being now in the Library of Congress.

Wyon Still in Business. Mr. J. St. George Bryan, who took the Great Seal to England in the original case of leather and heavy wooden box, found Allen Wyon the present head of the house, which is still in the engraving business, and from the records of the business, and the original hall marks were deciphered showing beyond question that the seal is actually that engraved by J. S. Wyon for the London agent of the Confederate States.

Wyon has given a formal certificate, properly attested, as to his examination of the Great Seal, and his proof that it is genuine. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Gray cabled yesterday that the identification was absolutely conclusive, and to enforce the seal, together with the certificate, will be brought back to Richmond in their personal custody.

Records in the Library of Congress, including the Pickett papers, which have only recently become available for study, show that the Great Seal was taken from Richmond on the occasion of the evacuation of the city by the Confederate States Department, Mrs. Brownwell carrying it through the lines concealed in her bustle. Brownwell sold the Great Seal to the United States government in 1872, for \$75,000 through Colonel John T. Pickett, Captain Selfridge, now a retired rear admiral, was the officer assigned to the task.

## Income Tax Amendment Part of Constitution

Secretary of State Knox Issues Formal "Announcement" of Its Ratification.

Washington, February 25.—Secretary Knox to-day issued a notice that the amendment to the Constitution, which provides for an income tax, is now a part of the Constitution, having been ratified by more than the constitutional two-thirds of the States.

The "announcement," as this notice is technically known, is a recital of the fact that the Sixty-first Congress, in its first session, passed a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, the language of which is quoted, authorizing Congress to levy a tax on incomes without apportionment among the States, then the official documents filed with the department show that this amendment was ratified by Alabama, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Maryland, Mississippi, Ohio, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, Montana, Indiana, Nevada, North Carolina, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, North Dakota, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Wisconsin, New York, South Dakota, Arizona, Minnesota, Louisiana, Delaware, and Wyoming, thirty-six in all, constituting three-fifths of the States, and that New Jersey and New Mexico have since ratified the amendment; therefore, Secretary Knox does hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

The new amendment will be "Article XVI." No further action is required on the part of the executive branch of the government. The next step to give effect to the amendment must be taken by Congress.

## GREAT CONFEDERATE SEAL



## TWO DEATHS ADDED TO ANTARCTIC TOLL

## WILSON IS READY TO USE HIS WHIP

Defeat of Jury Commission Bill Puts Him in Fighting Frame of Mind.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Princeton, N. J., February 25.—Hardly had President-Elect Wilson's resignation as Governor of New Jersey been filed with Secretary of State Crater to-day than the Democratic members of the House of Assembly organized a filibuster and tabled one of the Governor's pet measures, the jury commission bill, that constituted a part of the reform program he hoped to put into effect before laying down the reins of office.

The Governor's appointments are now all in the hands of the Legislature, and the individual legislators whose friends are thus taken care of have nothing more to ask of the Governor and apparently nothing to give him in the way of support.

The result was that the Governor was in a fighting frame of mind in the afternoon and gave expression to some caustic criticisms of the men opposing his program.

"Yes," he said, when the newspaper correspondents entered his private office for the evening conference, "it doesn't look as if the jury commission bill is beaten, but I don't believe it. The opposition proceeds from well-known sources. It is perfectly well known that the persons who are exerting pressure on the Legislature to defeat this bill are those who wish to control the grand juries of the State because they wish to break the law."

It had been hinted in the afternoon that the Governor had made veiled threats to go into Hudson County, whence the opposition is said to emanate, and tell the facts to the voters in a public speech. When asked about this the Governor said: "It wouldn't surprise me at all."

Asked if he would undertake to do this immediately, he said: "I can do so as President of the United States if I want to."

The jury bill was beaten by the overwhelming vote of 31 to 11. The measure had previously been tabled, but was revived on a motion to reconsider and advance to second reading, after a special message had been received from Governor Wilson, who had gone to the State capitol to deliver a message to the Assembly, allowing the bill to remain tabled.

## AMERICAN LIVES IN GRAVER PERIL THAN EVER BEFORE

Consular Reports Tell of Atrocities in Many Sections.

## TOWNS ON BORDER ASK PROTECTION

No Change in Settled Policy of State Department for This Government to Give Huerta-Diaz Regime a Chance—Orders Sent to General in Charge of Federal Troops to Give Governor of Texas Any Assistance He Might Need in Suppressing Border Disorders.

## Emilio Madero, Brother of Late President, Shot

Reports Do Not Indicate Whether He Was Killed in Action or Was Executed.

Mexico City, February 25.—Emilio Madero, a brother of the late President, has been shot and killed near Monterrey, according to reliable information received here.

With an escort of thirty-five men, Madero, it is said, was attempting to join the rebels holding Nuevo Laredo, when he was overtaken by troops sent by General Trevino. The reports do not indicate whether Madero was killed in action or was executed.

The shooting took place between Villadama and Bustamante. At the rebel leader in the Laredo district, General Villanar, is a partisan of General Trevino, and the government expects that the trouble in that vicinity will be adjusted soon.

Emilio Madero, in conjunction with his brother, Raoul, a few days ago began a revolt against the San Pedro, in the State of Coahuila, in the expectation of uniting the rebels about Saltillo with those in the Laredo district.

REPORT IS DENIED. Laredo, Texas, February 25.—A telegram received here late to-night from Monterrey denies that Emilio Madero had been shot near that city, as reported in a dispatch from the City of Mexico. Everything is quiet in the vicinity of Monterrey, according to the dispatch.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, February 25.—Startling evidence that American lives and American property are in even graver peril than they were before the Huerta regime in Mexico was received by the State Department to-day. The department, however, took no action whatever in the matter.

From consular reports and telegrams the government learned that the climax of atrocities against Americans has been reported in Coahuila, in the north-central part of Mexico, and all along the American border. The consul at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz reported that Colonel Jesus Carranza, brother of the Governor of Coahuila, arrived in that town at 3 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by 200 armed men, and announced his purpose of preserving order, although there had been no disorder up to that time. Carranza has thus far refused to submit to the Huerta-Diaz regime, and there are grave reasons to fear that he and his troops will soon be in open insurrection.